FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY CHIEFS'S VISIT UNOFFICIAL

PY011625 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (NA)--The Foreign Ministry tonight denied that the temporary stopover in the country of the commander in chief of the South African Army, Gen Vander Westhulzem, was in answer to an official invitation as had been indicated in a press report.

The denial, made tonight by the official spokesman of San Martin Palace, Federico Erhart del Campo, is in addition to a similar clarification that was made this morning by military sources.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman termed as "completely inexact" the report that indicated that Westhulzem had arrived yesterday in the country "at the invitation of Argentine Army authorities.

He stressed that the South African military officer, who according to the report was traveling with five officials from his country, "only made a technical stopover at Ezeiza Airport" and that he was "in transit to another country."

Westhulzem arrived last night in the country and stayed until just after 1100 today at the airport, from where he left in another plane for Chile.

Military sources admitted this morning that the military officer had been met by officers of the Argentine Army, because that "is protocol."

SAUDI ARABIAN AMBASSADOR ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY012024 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Salta, 28 Aug (TELAM)--Saudi ambassador to Argentina, Shaykh Fu'ad Ahmad an-Nazir, has said that Saudi Arabia has made no specific request for Argentina to acknowledge the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The ambassador has denied the rumors that have been circulating and he has referred to them as entirely misleading disinformation.

In a statement made to Salta's EL TRIBUNO, the ambassador also referred to the rapprochement between the two countries and to the visit recently made by the Saudi foreign minister.

He said that "the visit was highly positive and it raised very good prospects," stressing the possibilities for an eventual economic complementation.

Concerning the rumors involving the PLO, the ambassador said that the only thing that King Khalid's envoy, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, had done in Buenos Aires was to explain the PLO's real situation, and that this organization is the Palestinian people's only representative throughout the world.

ARMY COMMANDER TORRELIO MAY BECOME ONLY PRESIDENT

PY020345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Sep (AFP)--Army Commander Gen Celso Torrelio Villa will become the only president of the republic in the next 72 hours, unofficial sources reported here today.

Although rumors to the effect that the army commander would be the only occupant of the presidential chair have been circulating for the past 2 weeks, they only gained momentum in recent hours, observers said.

It was especially pointed out that Torrelio Villa's assumption, should it take place, would be because of strictly operational reasons since it is not always possible to coordinate the activities of the Presidency of the Republic among three persons.

There was an attempt to avoid the situation by maintaining that the members of the triumvirate had the same authority, but if the observers' beliefs come true, the army--the branch which is commanded by Torrelio Villa--will once again have its natural preeminence within the armed forces of the nation.

GEN ANEZ DOUBTS COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP CAN LAST

PY011844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Santiago, 28 Aug (AFP)--In an interview published here today, Gen Lucio Anez, the head of the rebellion which 1 month ago knocked former Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza from power, opined that the three-man presidential junta is a transitory arrangement in Bolivia but a stable civilian government will not be established within 4 years.

We advocate the necessity of there being a single person who governs, because governments with multiple heads have never been good, Anez told a correspondent of the Chilean magazine COSAS who questioned him in La Paz.

Described by that publication as an honest person whose hands are not dirtied by the cocaine traffic, Anez described himself as the sole leader of the democratic militarymen and discarded the other chief of the coup against Garcia Meza, his colleague Alberto Natusch.

According to Anez, the outcome of the Bolivian situation--which he termed the status quo--must include a constituent assembly elected through voting and not designation, made up of all political sectors of the country.

That assembly ought to begin a constitutional reform, reforms of the political parties law and of the electoral law, he said.

The proposition that power must not necessarily come from the people is not prevalent in the Bolivian Armed Forces, who are polarized into the two principal currents of America: that which upholds dictatorial governments and that which advocates governments with democratic tendencies, he added.

In Bolivia, we who are on the side of democracy are more numerous, Anez said. He also said that the danger of a Nicaraguan-style popular insurgency is latent in his country.

NAVY COMMANDER REAR ADM PAMMO REPORTS CONSPIRACY

PY011845 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1826 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 1 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--Rear Adm Oscar Pammo, member of the Bolivian ruling junta, has reported a conspiracy aimed at destabilizing the government and dividing the armed forces.

Pammo, commander in chief of the navy and member of the ruling triumvirate, stated that the conspiracy involves well-known members of the extreme right who are setting up subversive plots to bring about clashes between the armed forces and extreme leftist groups who have lost power and privileges.

He added that the government will be implacable in punishing extremists and will under no circumstances allow this type of activity to continue.

The rear admiral reported that recently certain groups interested in creating an atmosphere of agitation have surfaced and that they are spreading false rumors which serve alien interests which are trying to maintain a distorted image of Bolivia abroad.

COLONEL ARCE GOMEZ DENIES COUP D'ETAT PLANS

PY011756 Paris AFP in Spanish 2209 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 26 Aug (AFP)--Former Bolivian Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez today said that "the day I get hold of that journalist I am going to beat him up," meaning Rosental Calmon Alves of the Brazilian daily JORNAL DO BRASIL. Calmon Alves had reported that Arce Gomez was prepared to head a new coup d'etat in Bolivia.

Arce Gomez angrily told local journalists that he would not bother to deny stupidities and emphasized that he had never made any such statement to either local or foreign journalists.

Calmon Alves had quoted the foreign minister as saying: "The international left and the gringos have busted us to pieces, but this time we will return the blows without mercy."

No other journalist or foreign correspondent had reported on this statement of former President Luis Garcia Meza's strongman, and the latter has denied having granted exclusive interviews.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR U.S. RECOGNITION UNFRUITFUL

PY011546 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 31 Aug (AFP)--The evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA stated here today that the negotiations to achieve Bolivia's recognition by the United States that were being carried out in Washington by Lucio Paz Rivero, industry and commerce minister of the Junta of Commanders, have, it seems, ended in failure.

According to the information, Paz Rivero held unfruitful contacts with Senators Howard Baker and Jesse Helms. The information adds that he even tried to obtain aid from oil enterprises without, however, a positive result.

ULTIMA HORA also recalls that Senator Edward Kennedy has become one of the major obstacles in the path of achieving a renewal of relations between Washington and La Paz.

It also stresses that the Bolivian Government, in a gesture of good will, turned over a check for $45,000 to cover the damage that paramilitary groups caused at the consulate and the Bolivian-American Center during the 17 July 1980 coup.

MORE DEMANDS TO NAME NEW PRESIDENT REPORTED

PY011400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2229 GMT 27 Aug 81

[By Juan Jose Marc]

[Text] La Paz, 27 Aug (TELAM)--Voices and more voices from various sectors have been heard during the past few hours crying for the establishment of a government that will really unify and govern the country.

In its noon issue, the newspaper MERIDIANO analyzes the state of the government in its editorial, and on its editorial page it includes a letter written by Gen Remberto Iriarte Paz, the comptroller general, who maintains that a chief of state must be named. It also publishes a note written by Gen Juan Ayoroa Ayoroa, who asks for a government of harmony and unity.

Referring to the political problems that Bolivia is experiencing regarding the naming of a president, MERIDIANO's editorial emphasizes that it does not disagree with the immediate objectives and the goals that have been proposed by the Junta of Commanders, but it does disagree regarding the people who will lead the country in this stage of historical and institutional transition.

On his part, Ayoroa, in his document, maintains that no sector within the country can govern with efficiency if it excludes all other sectors that make up national daily life.

Further on he stresses that we must create the necessary conditions for a true spiritual analysis. For this to come about he believes that there must be an immediate and unrestricted general amnesty.

Finally, Iriate, the comptroller general, after analyzing the seriousness of the crisis that Bolivia is facing, maintains that it would be convenient to institutionalize the process, beginning with the organization of the national government with a strict observance of the norms that rule the country's institutional activities.

Supporting this position, he adds that we cannot continue to challenge destiny with forms of government or fanciful mandates that are foreign to republican traditions.

Iriarte emphasizes in his letter that a chief of state must be named.

CONAL TURNS DOWN POLITICAL COMMISSION SUGGESTION

PY312130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2320 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) has categorically rejected a document attributed to its political commission in which the latter suggested the appointment of a president for Bolivia.

However, a high-ranking member of the Political Commission admitted to this agency that the document is authentic.

CONAL's President Juan Lechin Suarez has stated that this document has never been brought for the consideration of the plenary session of CONAL and, therefore, it has never been submitted to the Junta of Commanders--which made it worthless.

He added that CONAL's activities do not include issuing opinions on government structure and that it is carrying out its tasks patriotically and loyally in the field of legal advisership.

The document today published by the local press indicated that the armed forces must appoint a president who would not be questioned and would be capable of giving the nation a spotless domestic and foreign image.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS NONINTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PY010224 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] In a statement on the Salvadoran conflict, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reasserted the Bolivian Government's position on the principles of nonintervention and the peoples' right to self-determination.

In the statement, the ministry says that Bolivia has reiterated--without reservations or bias--its support for the principle of nonintervention, especially in the case of El Salvador.

It states that several powers have been intervening in El Salvador by helping the factions which are engaged in a fratricidal struggle.

It adds that the Bolivian position reflects the revival of a Latin American policy, which had been temporarily misunderstood within the Andean region but which has now been fortunately revived through the solidarity of Colombia and Venezuela.

It concludes by stating that Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela have expressed their unequivocal support of the need to respect the peoples' right to self-determination and the principle of nonintervention.

RELATIONS WITH PARAGUAY CONTINUE NORMALLY

PY311817 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 31 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] A report carried by EFE press agency states that shortly after returning from Asuncion, Ambassador Fernando Sattori stated in La Paz that Paraguayan-Bolivian relations continue to be normal. After Gen Luis Garcia Meza resigned at the beginning of the month, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay recognized the Junta of Commanders which governs in Bolivia at present. Ambassador Sattori disclosed that Paraguayan Foreign Ministry authorities assured him in Asuncion that relations with the new government in La Paz remain unchanged.

SENATE WANTS WALTERS' PAPERS ON EL SALVADOR

PY312309 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Aug 81 p 5

[From FOLHA's Brasilia bureau]

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas yesterday confirmed that Itamaraty had asked the American Embassy in Brasilia whether the Brazilian Government can send the Brazilian Senate Foreign Relations Committee the papers on El Salvador it had received from Gen Vernon Walters.

The American Embassy promised to refer the request to the State Department in Washington but it is not known when an answer can be expected.

The need for the U.S. Government's authorization to send the documents to a committee of the Brazilian Congress was raised by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in last week's Senate hearing on Vernon Walters' mission and the situation in El Salvador.

Saraiva Guerreiro said that although a major part of the documents was already published by the U.S. and Brazilian press, he could not turn them over to the senators because the U.S. Government delivered them as secret documents to the Brazilian Government.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA

PY010311 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Aug 81 p 15

[Text] A group of 10 Brazilian congressmen left for Libya last night to participate in the commemoration of the anniversary of that country's national revolution, as well as in an international conference of "solidarity with the Libyan people and protest against the attacks of Zionism," according to information gathered in Brasilia.

The entire delegation is made up of the congressmen, journalists, professors and representatives of Arab organizations in Brazil; and it was invited by the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It is headed by Deputy Haroldo Sandfor, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies.

This trip is part of a program of Arab countries' rapprochement with Brazilian politicians initiated last year when a representative of the PLO took Brazilian personalities to visit Palestinian refugee centers in Syria and Lebanon. Later the Iraqi Government invited Brazilian congressmen to participate in a demonstration protesting the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant by Israeli aircraft.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA BEGINS VISIT

Arrives in Manaus

PY311830 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has arrived in Brazil and has begun his stay in the country with a visit to Manaus. He will arrive in Brasilia tomorrow where he will remain until Thursday, when he will leave for Sao Paulo.

Arrives in Brasilia

PY011755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Sep (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived in Brasilia at 1432 (1732 GMT) today, on the second stage of his official 7-day visit to Brazil.

HERRERA SAYS FOREIGN POLICY INDEPENDENT OF U.S.

PA010221 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 31 Aug (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here tonight that his government maintains a foreign policy that is completely independent of the U.S. State Department.

In his usual end-of-the-month press conference, he said that if Venezuela's foreign policy is anything, it is a symbol of independence, of Latin American continental integration, of a multilateral focus, "which we believe should be our countries' attitude toward the United States" and toward the Latin American peoples' process of self-determination.

He pointed out that withim this policy Venezuela can sometimes coincide with the United States, as on some aspects of the Salvadoran case, and can disagree on other occasions, as with aspects related to Nicaragua. He said that Venezuela's foreign policy does not coincide politically with those of the countries in whose development it wants to cooperate.

He also noted that the energy cooperation agreement benefits countries in Central America and the Caribbean and said that he expects it to include both Belize, when it becomes independent, and Haiti.

CHURCH CHALLENGES STATE ON SALVADORAN POSITION

PA302348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 Aug (AFP)--Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today that the opinion of Monsignor Jose Rincon Bonilla, auxiliary bishop of Caracas, to the effect that the Venezuelan Government should review its support for the Salvadoran junta, is worthy of careful analysis but that the decision "is, in any case, fundamentally political."

In statements to a local newspaper, the bishop said that a true massacre is being perpetrated in El Salvador, that extreme rightist and leftist groups are decimating the country and that it is not known whether it is the government or the extremists who are killing the thousands of victims.

"Consequently, the governments of other countries, including Venezuela, which intervene in some fashion in the actions of the Salvadoran Government, should review their positions toward the Salvadoran junta," he said.

He added: "In fact, one does not know to what extent the Salvadoran Government is responsible for the destruction and the deplorable actions being committed against those innocent people."

This was the first public challenge by a Venezuelan bishop of the Christian Democratic government's aid to the Salvadoran Government, presided over by Napoleon Duarte, another Christian Democrat.

This challenge came just prior to an official 4-day visit to Venezuela by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who departs on 31 August.

LOPEZ PORTILLO REITERATES SALVADORAN RIGHTS

PA011344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1218 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today reiterated that it is exclusively the concern of the Salvadoran people to determine the political solution process that will establish a system for a democratic government in that country.

The president made this statement in the annual report of his administration that he read to Congress referring to the recent joint declaration of the governments of Mexico and France "concerning the risks involved in the increasing internationalization of the Salvadoran crisis which is threatening stability and peace in the region."

The Mexican chief of state explained that the recognition that France and Mexico granted to what he called "forces of popular opposition, legitimate representatives, as irreplaceable participants in that process" is contained within the context of self-determination.

The president referred to the alliance of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador without citing names.

He also recalled that Mexico and France, "aware of our responsibilities as members of the international community and within the framework of the United Nations," are involved in consultations with the other members of the UN Security Council to promote a solution to the Salvadoran crisis.

Lopez Portillo also said that Mexico adheres to the political principle of free determination of the people by reaffirming the support of his government for the revolutions of Cuba and Nicaragua. He said: "They have chosen the paths that correspond most to their aspirations and which are a result of their history."

In this same vein, the Mexican president referred to the Nassau meeting held by Mexico, the United States, Venezuela and Canada to seek new forms of economic cooperation for Central America and the Caribbean.

"We will continue along this path," he said, "but we demand that our basic principles be respected. We cannot ignore the right of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean to seek by themselves the forms of government and social organization they want."

"We cannot agree," he added, "that friendly countries should be left out of cooperation programs just because they have given themselves political regimes which do not please everyone. We cannot exclude those we are not pleased with. We acted this way in Nassau and we will continue acting this way. It is the only dignified path for Mexico."

Regarding the general outlook of foreign relations, Lopez Portillo stressed that the world is facing "a frank and dangerous regression in the road to detente" and that everything seems to indicate that the hoped-for agreement on nuclear disarmament has been replaced "by the worst product of mankind: the ominous neutron bomb."

However, he described the North-South summit that will be held in Cancun (Mexico) next month as an important political catalyst. The meeting, he noted, will allow the political leaders of 22 developing and developed countries to seek expressions of essential political will on general and specific matters such as guaranteeing food supply and agricultural development, basic products, trade, industrialization, energy and the solution of financial and monetary problems.

LOPEZ PORTILLO ON OIL, BELIZE, ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA011542 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Sep (EFE)--The proven oil reserves--72 billion barrels--the country's economic growth--8.3 percent in 1980--and the consolidation of the Mexican policy in regard to Central America and the Caribbean were the most important topics of the fifth government report that President Jose Lopez Portillo explained to the nation today.

Regarding the hydrocarbons, he noted that the probable reserves amount to 58.65 billion barrels and the potential reserves to 250 billion barrels.

Lopez Portillo stated that Mexico currently has the fourth-largest oil reserves in the world and noted that "they continue to increase."

In addition, he reported that his country "has been able to overcome the crisis" and after the depression of June and July, the market recovered and the average volume of exports, 1.25 million barrels per day, may increase in the last months of 1981.

He also referred to the oil export prices which dropped during the past few months. Regarding this, the president said that up to May 1980, the price for the "Istmo" (light) oil was $38.50 and the "Maya" (heavy), $32.00.

The Mexican hydrocarbons are currently having the following prices in the international market: The average price per barrel is $31.25; "Istmo" is selling at $34 and "Maya" at $28.50.

Lopez Portillo said that the revenues from oil exports will amount to more than $15 billion this year.

Despite these figures, he stressed that "oil barely represents 7 percent of the country's production." It yields 28 percent of the budget income and 12 percent of the investments (of its own sector).

Regarding the international situation and Mexico's foreign policy, he denounced the "climate of cold war" the world is going through and attacked the bipolar policy based on the war efforts of the two superpowers.

Regarding this, he stressed the theory that "stability, democracy and a decrease in tensions cannot exist if the economic and social causes of the problems that overwhelm the region are not attacked."

He maintained that during the past year, "detente has been hindered and peace has been threatened" by pressures to implement an "unacceptable" bipolar policy based on increasingly destructive armed forces and we condemned the construction of the neturon bomb.

He mentioned Belize, particularly expressing the Mexican support for its independence planned for 21 September.

He also noted that after Belize becomes independent, he will request its inclusion in the United Nations as a reiteration of the principles of the Mexican foreign policy "regarding the world and our neighbors."

He then referred to the eocnomic growth and cited figures on Mexican development. He stressed that this growth increased 8.3 percent in 1980.

He disclosed that the 1981 budget amounts to $93.32 billion, 31 percent more than in 1980.

He pointed out that one out of three Mexicans has a stable job and reiterated that the increase in the productivity represented the creation of more than 3 million jobs in 1980.

He noted that the budget revenues increased in 1980 by more than $80 billion, which represents an increase of 14.1 percent over the original budget.

In referring to the country's foreign debt, he said that it amounted to $34 billion in 1980, and added that for 1981 the balance will be reviewed once the oil exports and the evolution of imports are determined.

He then said that the monetary reserves, which by the end of August 1980 had amounted to $6,268 million, amounted yesterday to $10,397 million. "These amounts are the highest in the history of Mexico," Lopez Portillo indicated.

As regards the agricultural area, he said that Mexico has more than 5 million tons of grains in reserve--the largest amount in the country's history--as a result" of the activity carried out in this area," which included the distribution of 14.13 million hectares among 244,000 peasant families.

As regards the commercial area, he explained that the trade balance had registered a $3,693 million deficit during the first 8 months of 1981, due to the fact that imports amounted to $19 billion while exports amounted to only $15,307 million of the latter. $10,306 million resulted from hydrocarbon sales.

Lopez Portillo admitted that Mexico's foreign trade "has been characterized by a growth in imports and a weakening of manufactured exports."

He also noted that this year, transfers and subsidies (stimuli) for the national economy may amount to $28.8 billion.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DEFENDS FRENCH-MEXICAN AGREEMENT

PA012222 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (AFP)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said that the French-Mexican communique released last week by the two countries is an appeal to the international community and to the parties involved so that "the futile sacrifice of human beings can be ended" in El Salvador.

Castaneda noted that it is time to put an end to the killings that occur in El Salvador. In the last 18 months more than 20,000 Salvadorans have been killed in the Central American country.

"Considering this," the Mexican foreign secretary added, "an appeal that peace be restored in that nation and that an agreement be reached, does not, in our opinion, represent any type of intervention."

Castaneda again stressed that it is necessary to do something to alleviate the suffering of the Salvadoran people and to put an end to the current bloodshed.

Castaneda denied that the French-Mexican communique constitutes a political force aimed at halting any U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

He said that such a document constitutes a representative option which must be considered. The foreign secretary denied that Mexico wants to become the protectionist leader of Central America.

PERUVIAN ENVOY ON REGIONAL SITUATIONS, CUBA

FL281048 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0239 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Peru will increase trade and political relations with Mexico and will encourage investments in the fields of petroleum, mining, tourism and in the creation of free-zones. The new Peruvian ambassador to Mexico, Juan de la Piedra Villalonga, who arrived today, made the statement and added that his country advocates Latin American economic integration. He acknowledged that there have been some problems, even though the mechanism has been established and the will to strengthen such integration exists and proof of it is the Cartagena Agreement (Andean Pact).

Referring to the Central American area, he indicated that Peru is neither interventionist nor a mere speculator and will cooperate to the degree of its possibilities to preserve harmony.

With respect to the Cancun summit conference, he said Peru will not participate but has a keen interest in it. He gave rise to the possibility that Peru and Cuba could establish diplomatic relations, which at the present time are at the charge d'affaires level.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL CRUDE OIL TO PORTUGAL

FL282329 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2247 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX)--The new Portuguese ambassador to Mexico, Juan Eduardo Nunez de Oliveira, announced yesterday that a Portuguese trade delegation will arrive shortly in the Mexican capital to sign a contract to purchase Mexican crude. The delegation will arrive in Mexico next month to initiate oil purchases which will make Mexico the sixth nation to supply oil to Portugal.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA--The Secretariat of Foreign Relations has announced the appointment of the former governor of Puebla, (Alfredo Fernandez de Lara), as Mexican ambassador to Algeria. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Aug 81 PA]

ROYO: 'WE BELIEVE IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE'

PA311516 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Aug 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] In closing the meeting of the Panama-Mexico bilateral managerial committee and the fifth plenary meeting, President Aristides Royo noted that "justice is sometimes applied too late for the businessmen. and when it is delayed, it becomes an injustice."

Royo also said that "the government should be more understanding with private enterprise," and that he wishes "we could motivate an adequate price policy."

In noting that the ideal thing would be "for the businessmen not to view the government as an obstacle, and for the government not to see the businessmen as persons who want complete freedom," the president said that it was necessary to "eliminate historical differences in order to work together."

The president urged the businessmen "not to judge the government by political concepts." He also said that "to the extent that communication exists, we will rid ourselves of the distrust which still exists between the businessmen and the government."

In another part of his speech, he warned that "no one should believe that when the government adopts social measures it is leading the country toward communism.

"We believe," he said, "in private enterprise and we respect it, but we must protect the peasants and the workers."

Royo also explained the joint investment programs between the private sector and the government through the national financing corporation. He issued a call to "liberate ourselves from certain ideas...that Latin American products are no good."

He said that the developing countries must hold a dialogue "in order to confront the large nations" that are forcing us to lower the prices of our products such as sugar and copper, among others.

Moreover, he said that a permanent dialogue between the private sector and the government is necessary "in order to determine what their respective roles are in dealing with any fears when social measures are taken."

"Whatever we do," he said, "is for the good of the people" because "there can be no good private sector where the people are hungry...where there is repression."

"Let us look at ourselves in those mirrors," he said in reference to the situation in neighboring countries, where political instability, uncertainty and economic chaos prevail.

According to Dr Royo, despite the intentions of governments with political problems to implement social reforms to alleviate their people's desperate situation, these changes have been wrought belatedly, after resentment and hatred have already deepened.

"When one class is persecuted and protected," the president said, "the other is beaten up...." [as published] "The ideal thing is to protect everyone and not beat up anyone." "We cannot feel we are living in peace when the neighbor does not have peace."

The president then said:

"The more we talk, the more we consult each other, the better the conditions which we will achieve."

All day yesterday Mexican and Panamanian businessmen held a dialogue, seeking areas of common consensus in order to improve the commercial relations between the two countries.

The Panama-Mexico bilaterial managerial committee's meeting and the fifth plenary meeting opened with a welcome speech delivered by Dulcidio Gonzalez N., president of Panama's National Council of Private Enterprise. The president of the republic delivered the closing speech.

Outstandi[illegible] speeches were delivered yesterday to explain various ideas and to present a bro[illegible]cure of the possible investments and commercial exchanges between the two countries. Panama's economic situation eas discussed by Walter Durling, president of the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture; and by Alberto Vallarino III, president of the Panamanian Industrialists Union. Mexico's financial conditon was discussed by Francisco R. Calderon, general director of the Managerial Coordinating Council.

According to a spokesman of the Mexican delegation, "Panama has a key role in the world economy."

ROYOS ATTENDS MASS IN TRIBUTE TO TORRIJOS

PA010329 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] A mass was offered this morning at the Don Bosco church to commemorate the 1st month since the death of Div Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. The mass was attended by President Dr Aristides Royo and his wife, Adela Ruiz de Royo; Col Florencio Flores, commander in chief of the National Guard, and his wife; ranking government officials; and members of the National Guard general staff.

The mass was offered by the National Guard chaplains, presided over by Msgr Jose Maria Carrizo.

General Torrijos' widow, Raquel Pausner; his children; Moises Torrijos Herrera and other relatives of the former Panamanian chief of government; in addition to the general public also attended the services.

After the mass, the members of the general staff and President Royo visited Amador Cemetery to pay their respects to the deceased general. The commander in chief of the National Guard and President Royo placed floral wreaths on the tomb and observed a minute of silence in memory of General Torrijos.

Also present were cabinet ministers; directors of government bodies; members of the Democratic Revolutionary Party; this station's president, Fernando Eleta Almaran, and his wife; members of the diplomatic corps and other guests.

Throughout the day, General Torrijos' tomb has been visited by the general public in tribute to the top leader of the Panamanian revolutionary process.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT, PRESS REACT TO RECOGNITION OF REBELS

PA011327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0347 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Aug (EFE)--Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today termed the French-Mexican agreement to recognize the two guerrilla groups of that Central American country as representative forces of the Salvadorans a "communist avalanche." "You can see the trend. All the communist countries will join that agreement. Mexico, unfortunately, has adhered to it," Duarte told Mexican newsman Guillermo Perez Verduzco, special correspondent of the Mexican television newscast "24 Hours."

The Salvadoran president asked his Mexican colleague Jose Lopez Portillo not to make any decisions without hearing out the other party. "I think that I have the right to ask him to hear us out," Duarte added.

Last Friday France and Mexico issued a joint declaration in which they recognized the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front as a representative political force of El Salvador, "disposed to assume its obligations and to exercise the rights stemming from it." That same day the Duarte regime forcefully rejected the French-Mexican agreement.

In his statements to "24 Hours," the Salvadoran president recognized that a "death squad" exists in his country, whose trend is "rightwing" and he recalled that his son had recently been wounded.

Note Sent to UN

PA020030 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Commentary: "Salvadoran Position Regarding the Interventionist Action of the Mexican and French Governments"]

[Text] El Salvador will not consent to having its domestic situation discussed by this or any other council, states the note that the Salvadoran Government presented to the UN Security Council. Dr Mauricio Rosales, El Salvador's permanent representative to the United Nations, presented the note which refers to the document issued last weekend by the governments of France and Mexico.

The Salvadoran Government's note to the UN Security Council states:

Mr President:

On instructions from my government, I refer to the joint declaration issued on 28 August by Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, and Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of Mexico, which the Mexican ambassador to the United Nations asked the president of the Security Council [words indistinct] to its members.

The Government of El Salvador is forced to make the following observations regarding this matter:

The declaration constitutes a flagrant violation of the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of another state. Precisely because it violates this principle, we are not going to criticize one by one the erroneous views it contains.

According to clear precepts of the UN Charter, my country's domestic situation cannot be debated by any UN organization and much less by the Security Council.

So as not quote regulations at length, I will only cite Article 2 of the charter, which states:

Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter.

In addition, the declaration has internal contradictions. In effect, several of its paragraphs recognize the fact that, because the situation is domestic, the Salvadoran people have the sole responsibility to resolve it. Then the document presmues to establish parameters and dictate the way to do it.

Mr President, El Salvador wishes to emphatically state that it is not willing to allow its domestic situation to be discussed by this council or by any other organization. To twist the purposes of the organization through reasoning that lacks validity, reasoning which aims at establishing jurisdiction that is not included in the charter because that inclusion would be absurd, is tantamount to encouraging a nefarious precedent in the activities of the United Nations in general and of the Security Council in particular.

You may be sure that El Salvador will not support any violation of the fundamental principles that constitute the very essence of this organization's existence.

I beg you, Mr President, to order the distribution of this text to the members of the Security Council.

I take advantage of the opportunity to reiterate that you have my highest and most esteemed regard.

[Signed] Mauricio Rosales, ambassador and permanent Representative.

Duarte's Reaction Discussed

PA011915 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 31 Aug 81 pp 13, 40

[Commentary by Rafael Hasbun: "Duarte's Position on the French and Mexican Communique"]

[Text] For the first time, government junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte has quickly and opportunely come out in defense of not only the regime but also the Salvadoran people by replying to the French and Mexican governments' communique on their "recognition" of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front as "representative political forces."

Showing a "wishy-washy" attitude, the Mexican foreign secretary made a Foreign Secretariat spokesman tell the news agencies that this is a "political recognition" which doesn't involve withdrawing recognition from the Salvadoran Government. This is an indication of the weakness of the position that has been adopted, a position that is more for publicity purposes.

However, Duarte has weakened his own position by not assuming a more energetic attitude and by not announcing the Salvadoran Government's break of relations with the French and Mexican governments.

Am I exaggerating? It is seen in the Bible and the history of the world that the Davids usually defeat the Goliaths if they know how to take advantage of the opportunity of the moment. France has practically reduced its relations with El Salvador and therefore, the break in political and economic relations would be irrelevant for us but would be a serious problem for them in Europe.

The case of Mexico is more sensitive due to the mass travel of Salvadorans to the United States through the only land route that links us with the biggest source of employment for our unemployed. However, this could be overcome by getting the United States to take care of our affairs in Mexico since the Salvadorans who are passing through Mexico would have greater guarantees in the face of the intolerable abuses of minor officials in Mexico.

Moreover, on the eve of the North-South dialogue, the Mexican Government would lose its image of a great mediator. The millions spent in Cancun would be worthless and meddler Willy Brandt would see that German Christian Democracy would be strengthened along with Duarte in Europe. We independent individuals, who are outside Christian Democracy and Social Democracy, would see that in Germany the Bavarian group of Strauss would be strengthened. This group can be important for us in the future if the army decides to divorce itself from the undesirable spouse that a foreign father-in-law imposed on it.

However, Duarte lacks a great historic vision and doesn't understand that this is the moment to break relations with Mexico. A break with Mexico before the Cancun meeting would mean that President Jose Lopez Portillo might sacrifice Foreign Secretary Castaneda and try to restore his image as mediator by inviting Duarte to the Cancun dialogue in October. If Duarte doesn't decide to break relations now, after the Cancun meeting the Mexican foreign secretary will take the initiative for a break of relations and this will be the end of the Christian Democratic adventure in El Salvador. When it falls, it will split its counterparts in Venezuela, Costa Rica and Germany.

Moreover, Duarte has weakened his reply by trying to convince the world of elections in whose purity not even the U.S. ambassador believes. He admitted the possibility of exorcising the Central Elections Council. Duarte is also trying to convince the world about an agrarian and banking reform which it would be worthwhile to discuss on another occasion. He persists in saying that the two nationalizations that have been proven to be spectacular failures "are his babies."

France's Meddling Denounced

PA010431 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 31 Aug 81 p 13

[Editorial: "The Government Junta Rejects the French-Mexican Maneuver"]

[Excerpts] In a communique issued 2 days ago, the Salvadoran government junta categorically rejected the French and Mexican governments' political "recognition" of the terrorist organizations that are currently attacking our country. The junta indicated that this is an inadmissible interference in our domestic affairs. The maneuver is surprising, if one takes into account the fact that the United Nations has upheld the principle of "nonintervention" in relations among sovereign states, since this is the only way to maintain peaceful coexistence in the international sphere.

Ever since Mitterrand took office--the consequences of which will be paid for very soon by the French with all kinds of grief--his government has been trying to meddle in Central American affairs, despite the fact that France doesn't have much trade with us and despite the fact that it doesn't really understand the politics, history and traditions of the region. This position is not being taken for our benefit or progress, but to serve the cause of the Socialist International in its unscrupulous attempt to achieve world hegemony.

It is evident that if this kind of maneuver becomes generalized, countries that have not yet fallen under socialist influence will be threatened with political dismemberment through the granting of "recognition" to any dissident, or even worse, criminal group, as is the case with the Salvadoran subversives. In this way, the Basque terrorists can become legitimate," those of the IRA of Ireland can form their "government" in exile and the separatists of Canada or Puerto Rico can seek to have an equal voice in the duly constituted governments. If Central America falls, the Mexicans will very soon be the first to receive the same medicine.

We Will Overcome the Current Tragedy with a De Jure System

The drama of El Salvador and of all of Central American won't end with perverse maneuvers such as the one being currently attempted by France and Mexico. The only way to overcome this tragedy is by preventing the continuation of open interference by foreign powers in our lives and by ending the supply of weapons to our territory. The experiences we have undergone will greatly serve to improve our democracy, as long as there is a return to a true system of law.

Archbishop Approves Action

PA310240 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, has said he views the Mexican and French government's statement recognizing the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, as positive. Monsignor Rivera y Damas said that any attempt to achieve a solution requires the recognition of the FMLN and FDR. He also said that he feels that the March 1981 elections proposed by the Salvadoran junta are inadvisable.

Archbishop Denies Approval

PA310245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of San Salvador, said today that "the report broadcast by the clandestine Radio Venceremos is false," referring to a report that attributes to the prelate a declaration of support for the Mexican-French decision to recognize the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] as a political force. The prelate called the cathedral by telephone as Father Amilcar Torruella was reading today's homily and said that he has made "no statement to that effect." "The statement broadcast by Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, the armed branch of the FDR, is very sensitive," said Torruella as he commented on the denial, adding that "such a remark can have many consequences."

FMLN PARTICIPATES IN SOLIDARITY EVENT IN LIBYA

PA011825 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The FMLN participated in the world conference of soldarity with Libya, which was held in Tripoli. Delegates received FMLN representative Companera (Marisol Galindo) with a loud ovation. Upon occupying her place in the tribune, she expressed the FMLN's solidarity with the Libyan people and government.

MILITARY BASES ESTABLISHED ON GUAZAPA HILL

PA020318 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Sep 81 pp 2, 25

[Excerpt] The establishment of military bases on top of Guazapa Hill was announced yesterday by the Armed Forces Press Committee. It denied "reports released by international news agencies, apparently originating in Costa Rica, which speak of 82 army casualties caused by members of the clandestine organizations." The source said that these reports were unfounded and that military bases have been established at the top of Guazapa Hill for the purpose of controlling the entire area. The source admitted that there has been some anti-insurgency action in villages and towns of the area and that a few days ago, subversive redoubts were discovered on the northeastern slopes of the hill. Armed clashes occurred, resulting in seven army casualties (two dead and five wounded), but in no case were there 82 casualties as mentioned in "the propaganda reported by the extremist radio station." The source added that "government forces have constantly been staging search-and-destroy operations against the terrorist camps and cells on Guazapa Hill. The seven army casualties occurred during these operations; however, we do not know how many casualties the extremists suffered since they evacuate their dead and wounded."

GUATEMALA

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO DISCUSS BELIZE ON VISIT

Usumacinta River Issue

PA311954 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The foreign ministries of Guatemala and Mexico are currently drafting an open agenda for the meeting of their presidents, Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia and Jose Lopez Portillo, scheduled for Saturday, 5 September, at a border site in our territory. They will discuss the exploitation of the Usumacinta River resources.

At the Foreign Ministry, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said the two leaders will discuss various topics, not limiting themselves exclusively to the topic on the possibility of exploiting the Usumacinta River for their mutual benefit. The Guatemalan Government some time ago appointed a committee specifically in charge of analyzing the Usumacinta matter. It consists of representatives of the Foreign Ministry Directorate of Borders and Waters, the National Geographic Institute, the National Energy Institute and the Agriculture Ministry. This committee has been studying a bipartite project to build a hydroelectric project on the border, but the results of this study have not been disclosed.

Mexican President Threatened

PA011932 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1433 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--PRENSA LIBRE, a local newspaper, today reported that three Guatemalan secret organizations have threatened to "execute" Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo if he steps on Guatemalan territory Saturday for a meeting with General Romeo Lucas Garcia.

This conservative newspaper reported that "the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, will be 'executed' if he sets foot in Guatemala, according to a note received by the newspaper from three presumed self-styled groups, 'League to Protect Guatemalans' [Liga de Proteccion al Guatemalteco], the 'Guatemalan Anti-Mexican League' [Liga Guatemalteca Antimexicana], and the 'Guatemalan Command for the Recovery of Belize' [Comando Guatemalteco Pro Recuperacion de Belice], who with this threat, have gone public."

According to the newspaper, "the note says that Lopez Portillo is coming to warn President Lucas not to pressure Belize after its independence, and for this reason he is considered persona non grata in Guatemala, whose residents should declare a war on all that is Mexican; theaters, movies, and products."

"In another part of the note they refer to the harassment Guatemalans and Central Americans are subjected to when they have to cross Mexican territory and the extortions they suffer," the PRENSA LIBRE report ends.

The presidents of Mexico and Guatemala, Jose Lopez Portillo and General Romeo Lucas Garcia, will meet on 5 September at a Guatemalan farm 5 km from the border, and although there is no agenda for the meeting, the two leaders have not denied that they will talk about Belize, which will become independent on 21 September.

'Black September' Announced

PA011936 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) of Guatemala, today announced the start of "Black September" as a sign of mourning for Belizean independence set for 21 September.

Sandoval Alarcon, who has anticommunist leanings, said that "Black September" symbolizes the pain and bitterness of the Guatemalan people because of the unilateral declaration of the Belizean independence agreed to by Great Britain." The anticommunist leader has also announced acts of protest against Belizean independence on 21 September, not only in the capital but in Guatemala's interior.

The MLN, which held a special meeting of its executive board last night, decided to ask the Guatemalan people to somehow express their rejection of Belizean independence in order to maintain the right over that territory and demand it at the opportune moment.

UK Official on Belize Talks

PA291302 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Some 25 days before Belize is scheduled to become an independent nation, it is still possible for Guatemala and Great Britain to resume negotiations for a friendly settlement over the future of that territory, a British foreign secretariat official disclosed. He added tha the plans for Belize's independence on 21 September will be implemented whether or not Great Britain and Guatemala have reached an agreement. The same spokesman said that negotiations could be resumed befor or after 21 September.

Nevertheless, Guatemala officially remains adamantly opposed to the independence proclamation that the British Government and Belize have announced for 21 September.

In addition, the Guatemalan and Mexican presidents will discuss Belize when they meet on 5 September somewhere near their common border, Guatemalan diplomatic sources revealed. Guatemalan Foreign Relations Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said today that so far there is no definite agenda for the meeting between Presidents Romeo Lucas Garcia and Jose Lopez Portillo.

Price Fears Referendum

PA300319 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0031 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Belize Prime Minister George Price is afraid to hold a referendum on the independence that the British are unilaterally granting Belize on 21 September, Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia says.

Concerning the announcement by the "Foreign Office" (Foreign Ministry of) Britain to the effect that negotiations with the Belize Government will continue after independence, Lucas Garcia said that these are only words and promises, "just as when we say: We'll talk about it later, but when I see you, I don't remember."

"Price is afraid to submit the problem of Belize independence to a popular referendum because he might lose it and, since the United Nations and the OAS have already approved its independence, they want it quickly," said the Guatemalan president. "The fact that Belize proclaims its independence without taking Guatemala into consideration bothers us, but we can do nothing. However, we will not recognize Belize's independence unless it respects the foundations of the agreement signed in London by Britain, Belize and Guatemala, which it is now attempting to ignore," Lucas Garcia concluded.

REPORTAGE ON CLASHES, TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Health Minister Kidnapped

PA020303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0143 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government confirmed today that Public Health Minister Roquelino Recinos Mendez was kidnapped Monday afternoon. The government issued a communique saying that "the public health and social assistance minister, Dr Roquelino Recinos, was kidnapped yesterday afternoon by as yet unidentified persons."

The six heavily armed kidnappers forced the minister from his vehicle and took him to parts unknown. The armed forces began an exhaustive investigation of the case, a government spokesman said. So far no group has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the Guatemalan minister, who was scheduled to inaugurate a national health congress today at a Guatemala City hotel.

Secret Army in South

PA310239 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 22 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) has reappeared in southern Guatemala, expressing its commitment to fighting communism.

It was reported today that the ESA has threatened 40 people. Several people whose names appeared on a list have fled the Suchitepequez Department. Several of those who were threatened have left for other departments or have fled the country.

ORPA Destroys Farms

PA282233 Guatemala City Radio Neuvo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] According to reports, attacks by the illegal Armed Peoples' Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] on several farms have caused 500,000 quetzales in losses. The farms were set on fire.

Army Destroys Rebel Hideout

PA280429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2019 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Today the Guatemalan Army announced the destruction of a leftwing guerrilla hideout in the jurisdiction of El Tumbador, in the western province of San Marcos.

It was reported that one guerrilla was killed in the shootout that ensued between antigovernment forces and army troops. The guerrilla was identified as Tomas Pemey Pablo, native of the western province of Solola.

EGP Claims Responsibility

PA311958 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] According to a communique sent to the media, the self-styled Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has claimed responsibility for the death of 86 persons throughout the country during this month because they cooperated with security forces. The EGP also claimed responsibility for two dynamite attacks: one against the Del Lago Hotel in [name indistinct] and the other against the office of the Guatemalan Telecommunication Enterprise [GUATEL] in Antigua Guatemala, as well as for explosions at the National Housing Bank and two GUATEL substations in this capital.

Bomb Destroys PID Office

PA311904 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] A terrorist bomb destroyed the Democratic Institutional Party [PID] headquarters in Escuintla. The explosion also damaged six private homes. The bombing caused 100,000 quetzales in losses. The authorities found bloodstains near the place of the explosion, leading them to believe that one of the terrorists was wounded. The police also found a Russian-made grenade and a 60-M cable. They had been abandoned by the attackers.

PID leader Rafael Castillo Valdez said that the repairs to the Escuintla PID headquarters were started today.

EGP Guerrillas Burn Farms

PA010116 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] According to reports from official circles that are informed about terrorists attacks, members of the Poor Peoples' Guerrilla Army [EGP] burned three important farms, two of them in San Pedro Carcha and one in El Quiche, causing losses of more than 250,000 quetzals. According to our informants in San Pedro Carcha, the (Getal) and (Cambayal) Farms, owned by Mrs Cristina (Patter), suffered the worst damage. Though the losses are quite large, the exact figures are not known because of the complete silence maintained by those affected, for in addition to having suffered damage to their properties, they were threatened with death.

It was also reported that the guerrillas attacked the (Eleit) Farm, owned by Julio Cesar and Marco Tulio Garcia, who are brothers. They burned four houses, a sugar mill, an electric plant, the evangelic church, and a silo in which grain reserves were kept for the farm workers. Losses were estimated at 40,000 quetzals.

12 Killed in El Quiche

PA020057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1914 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Twelve peasants were shot to death today by unidentified men in the Guatemalan department of El Quiche.

Reports reaching the capital say that a group of men killed seven workers in Xesuc canton. Another group killed five workers in the town of Chichicastenango.

During the last few months in the northern province of El Quiche, which borders on Mexico, there have been various clashes between the leftist guerrillas and the government security forces.

In addition, today a group of leftist guerrillas entered the western town of Tecpan, Chimaltenango Department. They machinegunned the national guard substation and freed three prisoners from the town jail.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA010045 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A group of U.S. congressmen yesterday visited the president of the republic to express U.S. congressional interest in the Honduran electoral process.

At their meeting with President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the visitors seemed to be impresed by the enthusiastic participation of the voters in the 20 April 1980 elections, which demonstrated the highly patriotic spirit of the population.

Another issue discussed with the chief of state was the situation in the Honduran border areas. The visitors confirmed that there is great international interest on the part of several nations in providing the isthmian countries with sufficient aid to help them solve their economic problems.

HONDURAN, BRAZILIAN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA011926 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Cesar Elvir Sierra and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, foreign ministers of Honduras and Brazil, today said that they hope that the crisis being faced by the Central American countries can be solved without foreign intervention.

In a press communique issued yesterday afternoon following a meeting of consultation held within the framework of the official visit of the Honduran foreign secretary, the two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction over the many concurrences between the two countries in international and bilateral affairs.

Elvir Sierra and Saraiva Guerreiro praised the importance that the Honduran and Brazilian governments give to the principles of equal sovereignty of the states, mutual respect among them, the self-determination of peoples, and solutions to controversies among the states.

They also expressed concern over the various conflicts occurring in the world and agreed that the complexity of the political, economic and social crisis of Central America is based on the deficiencies of structures in these countries. They said therefore, the solutions adopted to overcome this crisis must contribute to changing the local societies so that through a change, these societies can become more stable, dynamic and just.

The Honduran foreign secretary, who met with Brazilian President Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, refused to comment on the French and Mexican recognition of the FMLN. He said that the Honduran Government feels that the Salvadoran problems must be solved by the Salvadorans. He added that in the event of an attack by foreign guerrillas, his country will resort to inter-American defense mechanisms.

Asked if Cuba is helping the Salvadoran guerrillas, he said: We have learned that weapons from Vietnam were introduced in El Salvador illegally. He added that in Honduras we are not immune to violence and since we have economic and social problems, we may have conflicts. He said that since the Honduran Government maintains dialogues with all the sectors of our society, the possibilities of violence in the country are remote.

He commented that the U.S. policy in Central America is good, especially through the group of four which is trying to give economic aid to the countries of the region.

In conclusion, asked if Cuba is causing the process of destabilization in Central America, the Honduran foreign secretary replied: There are ideological confrontations in the regional conflict.

HONDURAN, GUATEMALAN ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET

PA311612 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Economy Secretary Ruben Mondragon has announced that next week he will meet with Valentin Solorzano, his Guatemalan counterpart, to seek a solution to the trade problem between the two countries.

According to Mondragon, Solorzano will inform him about the Guatemalan Government's stand on Decree No 14, also known as No 54, which the Guatemalans wanted amended.

In explaining this, Mondragon said that the Guatemalan authorities want the taxes on certain products reduced from 10 to 5 percent. The Guatemalans also want other products exempted from the import taxes. Honduras denied this request to Guatemalan President Romeo Lucan Gracia when he visited Tegucigalpa a few days ago. The Guatemalan president then promised to present a new proposal within a few days.

NICARAGUA

TORRIJOS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT PLAZA DEDICATED

Panamanian Guests Arrive

PA012338 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The delegates of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives of the Republic of Panama are arriving right now at the Augusto C. Sandino International Airport. Also arriving with them are representatives of President Aristides Royo and the National Guard of Panama as well as other officials of the brother country. They are visiting us on the occasion of the dedication of the Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera Nonaligned Movement Plaza. Members of the leadership of the Nicaraguan State Council are at the airport to greet the visitors.

The following members of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives of the Republic of Panama are visiting us: Climaco Quijada, delegation head and Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] representative; (Jose Guevara), PRD; (Hector Ortega), PRD; (Dilcio de Leon), PRD; (Tranquilino Patino), PRD; Carlos Perez [Herrera], PRD and legislator; Franklin Mezua, PRD; (Rafael Moreno S.), PRD and undersecretary of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and of the National Council of Legislation; (Pastor Duran), recording secretary; (Rodrigo H. Martinez), PRD; Raul Esquina, PRD; (Joaquin Villar Garcia), PRD.

The Panamanian brothers will have a busy schedule today. They will hold a news conference tomorrow at 0245 hours [as heard].

Ceremony; Participants

PA012238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Managua, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction today dedicated the Nonaligned Movement Plaza in this capital. The plaza is named for Maj Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera of Panama.

Martin and Moises Torrijos, son and brother of the late former Panamanian chief of government, unveiled the commemorative plaque in the plaze, which is in front of the Government House in Managua, very close to the Luis Alfoinso Velasquez children's park.

Writer Sergio Ramirez and conservative lawyer Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the government jutna, and Sandinist commanders Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz, Humberto Ortega and Luis Carrion attended the ceremony.

The plaza was opened today on the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement. Nicaragua joined the Nonaligned Movement in 1979.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, vice president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba and Personal representative of Cuban President Fidel Castro, attended the ceremony. Fidel Castro is president of the Nonaligned Movement.

It was unexpectedly announced that former Dominican President Juan Bosch was also on the main platform.

A Panamanian delegation headed by Labor Minister Oyden Ortega, who was one of the speakers at the dedication, arrived from Panama.

The new plaza was almost filled with a crowd mostly made up of high school students and high school bands. The diplomatic corps accredited to Nicaragua, as well as the general staff of the Sandinist People's Army were also there.

Eighty-seven of the 96 flags of the nonaligned countries had been raised at the plaz. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco gave a speech noting the history of the Nonaligned Movement. He criticized world powers that hoard millions and millions of square kilometers of territory as neocolonial enclaves.

Rodriguez Llompart, Castro's personal representative, also spoke. He praised the role of General Torrijos Herrera in the struggle for the goals of the nonaligned countries.

The Panamanian labor minister said that the best homage that can be paid to General Torrijos Herrera is to preserve his ideals in Panama and in the other countries that are fighting for the liberation and independence of the peoples.

Ortega also read a message from Raquel de Torrijos, the general's widow, to the Nicaraguans.

A speech by Ramirez Mercado ended the program. He criticized those who, "having a limited view of the world," ask why Nicaragua denounces and protests imperialism's aggression against Angola, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Namibia and Grenada."

Cuba's Llompart Speaks

FL020109 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Cuban Minister Hector Rodriguez Llompart today asserted in Managua that the support for and solidarity with the Sandinist front is an obligation and duty of all Latin American and Caribbean peoples. In a speech at the dedication of the Gen Omar Torrijos Nonaligned Movement Plaza, Rodriguez warned that the Somoza followers and counterrevolutionaries, with the impudent support of the U.S. Government, are attempting by all means possible to destroy the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Rodriguez Llompart, who spoke on behalf of the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and president of Cuba, Fidel Castro, said that his country's people consider the homage and tribute being paid to the memory of Gen Omar Torrijos by Nicaragua to be just and deserving.

ORTEGA MEETS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI IN TRIPOLI

PA020228 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] BARRICADA, the official publication of the FSLN, this morning carries a banner headline reading: Commander Daniel Ortega Charges He Received Threats Concerning His Trip to Libya. The report is datelined Tripoli, capital of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and was filed by (Guillermo Cortes).

The report says that the coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander Daniel Ortega, was received with the honors due a chief of state. A few minutes after his arrival, he met with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The revolutionary leaders talked for over 20 minutes. Before bidding Al-Qadhdhafi farewell, Ortega presented him with several masks of the 17th and 18th centuries used by the heroic Monimbo people during the war for liberation.

Later, the coordinator of the junta attended the closing ceremony of the international conference of solidarity with Libya which began on 28 August. Ortega receives much applause before and after his speech, which strongly opposed imperialism. In his speech, Commander Ortega charged he received a threatening note urging him to cancel his trip to Tripoli. He said that it seems that those who sent that message have forgotten that Somoza is no longer in Nicaragua. They have forgotten that they no longer have a puppet in Nicaragua, and that power is now held by the masses, the people of Sandino, who have become aware through our revolution. Well, here is our answer, said Commander Ortega, and we want our voice to be heard in that center of world destabilization. We condemn the aggressions against the Libyan people, against Angola. Let our voice be heard. We support Namibia. Let our voice be heard in that center: We are anticolonialists, antiracists and we are anti-imperialists, said Commander Ortega.

He also said: We are honored and proud to be called brothers of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

JUNTA MEMBERS ADDRESS LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

PA282101 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, attended the inauguration of the conference of the American Association of Lawyers [Asociacion Americana de Juristas] last night.

Kendrick Radix, legal affairs and attorney general of Grenada; (Amar Betuni), secretary general of the Democratic Lawyers Association [Asociacion de Juristas Democratas]; Jamaican (Richard Small), president of the American Association of Lawyers; Nicaraguan Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo; and junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas spoke to a large audience.

In his speech, Companero Cordova talked about the meaning of justice in societies dominated by imperialism and recalled that almost all of our history was subjected to consecutive imperialist occupations. He then mentioned the various forms of U.S. aggression against free Nicaragua, referring specifically to the installation of a military base in the Gulf of Fonseca. Later on, Cordova Rivas severely censured those who toy with world war, citing Lenin's ideas, and denounced the ravaging character of such a war, saying that the socialist powers of this era should oppose it.

Ramirez on U.S. Relations

PA011946 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] During the closing ceremony of the fifth conference of the Association of American Lawyers, Dr Sergio Ramirez last night told the reporters that the visit of the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Thomas Enders, has represented a step forward in establishing a dialogue of understanding with the U.S. administration. He was referring to the fact that Nicaragua maintains unchanged its revolutionary principles of self-determination, sovereignty, and that all understandings with all nations of the world, including the United States, will always be based on these conditions.

51 LISTED MISSING, KILLED, ARRESTED ABROAD

PA290119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Today the Foreign Ministry released a list of 51 persons who have been kidnapped, killed or unjustly arrested and later released in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. The list contains the names of Nicaraguan citizens affected between September 1979 and February 1981.

In Guatemala, 12 Nicaraguan citizens have been confirmed killed, 12 have disappeared and 7 were arrested and later released. Four murders were confirmed in El Salvador, along with three who have disappeared, five persons who were arrested and later released and three who are still in prison. The Foreign Ministry has listed students (Roberto Cabrera) and (Vivian Santamaria Cabrera) as missing in Honduras since February 1981.

The ministry's report adds that efforts to obtain the release of the prisoners and to determine the whereabouts of missing persons continue and that files on these cases remain open due to the uncertainty surrounding Nicaraguan citizens who visit or live in these Central American countries.

CUS TO SEEK GOVERNMENT ADVICE, AVOID ERRORS

PA010410 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] It was confirmed today that the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions [CUS] will receive a $700,000 donation from the Inter-American Foundation. CUS political secretary Jose Espinoza said that this large sum will be used to promote activities and to set up cooperatives and trade unions.

Using ambiguous language, as he usually does, Espinoza tried to explain that the CUS maintains a neutral political position. However, it is known now that Yankee charity institutions carry out the transnational's plans and that these institutions were created for purposes of tax evasion and in order to achieve the political goal of intervention in the domestic affairs of independent countries.

Espinoza did not rule out the possibility that the Inter-American Foundation may be linked to the transnationals. Trying to justify the $700,000, Jose Espinoza said that his organization would talk to the International Reconstruction Fund to obtain the necessary advice on utilization of the money.

Here is CUS leader Jose Espinoza:

[Begin recording] We did in fact present a plan to the Inter-American Foundaion containing projects amounting to a total cost of $700,000. We took the necessary action and we can now say that the loan has been approved. We are now going before the government so that it can orient us, tell us where it is not going to oppose us, let us know, because we definitely don't want contradictions or anything that might make it look as though we are engaging in activities like capital depletion or in anything else that is against the revolution. From now on, we are going to be more careful in our activities, though always maintaining our autonomy and our freedom of decision. [end recording]

VENEZUELA DECORATES MSGR OBANDO Y BRAVO AT EMBASSY

PA300233 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] The Francisco Miranda Decoration of the highest order was awarded to Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo by the Venezuelan Government last night. During the ceremony held at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua, Venezuelan Ambassador Guillermo Yepez Boscan said that this decoration was awarded to Monsignor Obando y Bravo, the Nicaraguan church and the Nicaraguans in testimony of the admiration, identification and support of the government and people of Venezuela. Ambassador Yepez Boscan stated:

[Begin recording] Venezuela's solidarity with Nicaragua would be incomplete if it did not include its church. This decoration has a special meaning [words indistinct], Venezuela wishes to express its recognition [words indistinct] of your efforts [words indistinct] as a personal recognition to your outstanding life as priest and pastor. [applause] [end recording]

DISPUTED REMOVAL OF PARISH PRIEST REVERSED

PA280426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Father Manolo Battala's problem has been solved. There is happiness and rejoicing among the members of the Catholic community of the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood. At 1900 hours the vicar for the Dominican order announced to the Christian community of the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood that Father Manolo Batalla will not be removed from his parish. The companeros of the Christian community described the moment as very emotional and full of joy. Some people laughed, some cried and others set off firecrackers in celebration. This is how the problem that was affecting the Christian community of the Monsignor Lezcano was solved.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DENGUE MOSQUITO TERMED POSITIVE

PA011729 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The popular health campaign against the dengue-carrying mosquito has been described as very positive by Companero (Rolando Lopez), the representative of the Federation of Health Workers [FETSALUD] in the campaign.

The evaluations were made this morning and Esteli and Granada departments were among the most outstanding. FETSALUD organized and mobilized the health brigades members all over the nation. A total of 4,000 federation members participated in the activities to fight the dengue mosquito. Here is Companero (Rolando Lopez):

[Begin recording] The participation of health workers across the nation is positive. During some of the inspection trips we have observed with satisfaction how the health centers and hospitals of the various departments we visited have participated voluntarily and massively. The companeros have cleaned their centers and have worked in mobile units in the various districts. We publicly applaud the way they organized in Esteli. All the mass organizations are working in a coordinated way. FETSALUD is integrated and is operating very well.

Although they are all working well, Granada is one of the departments where, as we say in Nicaragua, people really put on their boots. People joined the popular campaign massively; if we consider the number of brigadists, approximately 102. We were told they all work effectively.

In Managua, where problems of all kinds exist, despite these problems, some 1,000 brigadists joined the campaign. Some 1,000 brigadists were trained and they participated actively in all centers, some more and some less, but they all participated.

The lack of cooperation of the companeros of the various boards of directors, however, was notorious; for example, the board members of the Bertha Calderon, the Antonio Lenin Fonseca and the Velez Paiz [hospitals]. But this does not mean the work did not get done. We have companeros there, persons who identified with us and who also joined voluntarily to help clean these centers.

It is important at this point in the revolution, while we are being attacked by the Aedes aegypti, which we must fight to the death, that all the companeros join future tasks in the course of the year.

[Question] What figures at the national level do you have about the number of members who have joined?

[Answer] As I told you at the beginning, we do not have complete statistics because all reports have not arrived, but of the 16,000 health workers at the national level, we can tentatively say that some 4,000 joined. We can give you this figure when we have collected all the information.

[Question] Have you coordinated with the mass organizations of our revolution in this health campaign?

[Answer] Yes. We are revolutionaries, we health workers are revolutionaries, and as revolutionaries, we cannot work in an isolated way. We know that the Aedes aegypti, that the counterrevolution, is not going to be attacked or counterattacked if we work in an isolated way. It is very important that we stress this.

In Nicaragua, we are going to fight any attack, the aedes and other forms, armed or whatever, in an organized way. FETSALUD is integrated with national coordination units: In the national emergency committee and in the various municipal and departmental health councils, which include all organizations such as FETSALUD, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Agricultural Workers' Association and the Sandinist Workers' Federation.

I insist that as revolutionaries, we cannot work alone. And very definitely we have worked in a coordinated, harmonious way with the mass organizations.

[Question] How long will this campaign against the Aedes aegypti last?

[Answer] We cannot say. Regarding the Aedes aegypti, this campaign ended on 31 August, officially on 30 August. But we think that health workers, like all organized people, have already acquired the habit of cleaning to rid Nicaragua of the dengue threat. We think they are going to continue to work voluntarily in their centers, their homes: That is, it is not going to be necessary to send brigadists, epople will acquire this habit in their homes.

We health workers will continue to work in future campaigns and mobilizations, working shoulder to shoulder with our vanguard, the FSLN and with our mass organizations. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR--The new Swedish ambassador, (Carl-Erhard Acel Lindahl), has presented his credentials to junta member Rafael Cordoba Rivas. During the ceremony it was confirmed that our country is interested in having closer ties with the countries of every continent. Junta member Cordoba Rivas once more confirmed the decision of the revolutionary government to establish diplomatic relations with every country of the world. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Aug 81 PA]

ORGANIZATION OF UNIONS--There is so much union freedom in Nicaragua that so far in August, 55 new unions have been registered with the Labor Ministry. Forty-six of the newly registered unions are peasant organizations, most of them affiliated to the Farmworkers Association. There are now 898 active and registered unions in the Labor Ministry. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 81 PA]

CASTRO HOLDS TALKS WITH NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

FL312157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government. The talks were held during a 3-hour stopover in our country by the Nicaraguan leader, who subsequently continued his trip to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for an official visit at the invitation of that country's president, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the occasion of the commemoration of the Libyan revolution's anniversary tomorrow, 1 September.

Participating in the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua Julian Lopez.

GOVERNMENT DECREES MOURNING FOR IRANIAN PRESIDENT

FL011054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Cuba's Council of State has decreed 3 days of official mourning on the death of his excellency, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

For this reason, the Cuban flag should be flown half-mast in public buildings and military installations on 1, 2 and 3 September.

SUGAR INDUSTRY TO GET MASSIVE COMECON AID

FL012108 Bridgetown CANA in English 1759 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 1 Sep (CANA)--The sugar industry in Cuba is to receive a massive injection of aid from COMECON, the Eastern trading bloc, according to the Latin America Commodities Report received here. The report said that the deal was signed in Sofia last month. "With COMECON's help, Cuba intends to retain its position as the world's largest exporter of sugar during the rest of this decade. Production and milling capacity will be increased, and improvement will be made in the island's port and transport system. Investment will also be earmarked for speeding up the move towards greater mechanization of the harvest and improving quality," the commidities report said.

COMECON help, according to Cuban sources, is designed to ensure that Cuba will be well placed to satisfy the growing need of the socialist community over the next 10 years. In particular, Cuba hopes to raise its exports to the Soviet Union significantly by 1985, reversing the downward trend of recent years. It also hopes to boost sales to East Germany and Bulgaria. According to Commodities Report, these three COMECON countries will provide the bulk of the aid for the 1981-90 period, with the lion's share coming from the Russians.

Under the Sofia agreement, COMECON will grant Cuba the equilavent of 643 million (U.S.) dollars in 1981-85. In the following 5-year period a further 451.2 million (U.S.) at least should be made available. At the beginning of this year, Cuba announced a 3.4 billion (U.S.) dollar expansion program for the sugar industry in the 1981-85 period. Its goal, according to Sugar Minister Diocles Torralba, is an output of 10 million tons of raw sugar in 1985--an increase of nearly 50 percent of the disappointing 1980 figure.

The COMECON aid will be in the form of both cash and materials. The USSR will supply equipment for the construction of 11 new sugar mills, eight of which will be built before the end of 1985.

GOVERNMENT MARKS PDRY ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

FL011641 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the founding of the Yemeni Armed Forces has been commemorated at a ceremony presided over by Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, member of the Central Committee, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [DAAFAR]; and Ahmad 'Ali Maysarik the Yemeni ambassador in Cuba. The ceremony was held at DAAFAR's staff offices.

Col Diego Gonzalez, chief of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces' Directorate of Foreign Relations, noted how happy Cubans were to celebrate the anniversary of the armed branch of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

For his part, the Yemeni ambassador gave thanks for the ceremony and asserted that the Armed Forces of Yemen are determined to triumph with the same enthusiasm now as when they were first established.

FORMER ECUADOREAN MINISTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FL010109 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Interview with former Ecuadorean foreign minister Julio Prado Vallejo, vice chairman of the International Committee on Human Rights and member of Ecuador's parliament, who is participating in Havana's UN seminar on Palestinian rights; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Given the fact that you are participating in the UN seminar on the rights of the Palestinian people and taking into consideration your responsibilities as vice chairman of the International Committee on Human Rights, we would like to discuss with you the situation of human rights in Latin America and, concretely, in countries where these rights are being violated daily, such as in Guatemala, El Salvador and so forth.

[Answer] You are right when you mention very serious problems of human rights in Latin America. The committee on human rights has taken up very difficult situations, particularly in cases of denunciations of violations of human rights and cases of individuals who have come to the human rights committee to seek some type of sanction and reparations for damages. In the last session of the human rights committee last July in Geneva, we had several cases, particularly dealing with Uruguay. Four of five of those cases underwent a long process of investigation and at the end the Uruguay Government was condemned for an open and proved violation of human rights.

As you know, in Latin America the situation is painful because the dictatorships in the Southern Cone, particularly that of Mr Pinochet, have resurrected the regimes of force and arbitrariness despite having constitutionalized their power. They are using the constitutional process and the country's laws to repress. Recently, the president of Chile's Committee on Human Rights was expelled from his country as well as other political leaders and intellectual personalities because they were accused of being communists, subversive elements, of being a threat to Chile's security.

The panorama you described in El Salvador cannot be more tragic. It is genocide, genocide that all America must censure. We have to find a way to unite to check that arbitrariness, that brutal and profound repression against the Salvadoran people. I wish we all could get together to solve the massacre in El Salvador.